



TUESDAY MORNING, April 29, 1856.

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG.ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.For the State at Large.
HENRY M. SHAW, of CURTISVILLE,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of CASWELL.Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th " " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie.

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to state that Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer have made the following appointments for the month of May:

Murphy, Cherokee, 8th of May,
Franklin, Macon, 10th "
Waynesville, Haywood, 12th "
Hendersonville, Henderson, 15th "
Asheville, Buncombe, 17th "
Marshall, Madison, 19th "
Kelly's Store, do., 20th "
Burnsville, Yancey, 21st "
Marion, McDowell, 26th "

After filling these appointments, they are expected to come to the East, and will open the canvass of this portion of the State in this District.

Anonymous communications are not admitted into our columns, unless the true names of the authors accompany them. This will account for the non-appearance of communications occasionally.

Hon. James Buchanan arrived at New York in the Arabia last week from Europe, and was received with great enthusiasm by the Gothamites. He declined the honor of a public dinner, and proceeded on to Philadelphia.

CHOWAN AND GATES.

We call the attention of our Democratic friends in these counties to the call published elsewhere, for a Convention to be held in Gatesville on the 19th of May, for the selection of a candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of those two counties in the next Legislature. Let them bring out a strong man, and we feel sanguine of his success.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

An affray occurred between two free negroes—Zion Turner and John Overton—near this town, one night last week, in which the latter received injuries of which he died on Sunday morning. Turner was promptly arrested, brought before a called Court of Magistrates yesterday, and committed to jail to await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court for this county.

SAWYER ACQUITTED.

The case of the State against Spencer Sawyer, for the murder of Wm. Charles, was taken up on Wednesday morning last, and occupied the Court throughout the entire three days following. After a most thorough and patient examination, the case was submitted to the jury about 7 o'clock Friday evening; and, after a retirement of half an hour, they came into court and rendered a verdict of "Not guilty."

The case was ably and elaborately argued by Messrs. Martin and Smith (Solicitor for the State, and by Hon. Geo. E. Badger, assisted by R. R. Heath, T. P. Jones and G. W. Brooks, Esqs., for the accused.

ANOTHER BACK-BOWS.

Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, an old-line Henry Clay Whig, and an intimate friend of Millard Fillmore, made the following remarks in a speech, at a Whig Convention in Lexington, Ky., on the 12th of April:

"He believed Mr. Fillmore an honorable man, had endorsed his administration, and recommended it as true and sound. But, if Mr. Fillmore accepted the nomination of the Know-Nothing man, to stand on their platform, and become the exponent of their sentiments. In that event, he could not and would not support him. But there was a more serious objection to Mr. Fillmore. He now stood uncommitted—in the platform of which was proposed to be the exponent—upon the all-important and prominent slavery question. True, a reference was continually made to his administration, and that held up as sufficient commitment on all the issues arising out of that question. But when he turned to that administration, he found the great statesman, Clay and Webster, upon either side of him, urging and influencing him in the approval of the fugitive slave law. That single act was all he ever did, in all his administration, to recommend to the confidence of the South, and that act, prompted as it may have been by patriotism, he believed inconsistent with his whole antecedent record, contrary to his own personal opinions, and in violation of his feelings. He was made to take the step by the influence of the great statesmen upon whom he leaned for advice and support."

What's in a Name?—The Darlington Flag says that a child in that district, not long since, received the following names: Francis Cornelia Amarantina Olivia Sarah Rebecca Sophronia Julia Josephine Victoria, Queen of South Carolina.

A CONTRAST.

The Know-Nothing State Convention adopted the following resolution as one of the planks in their platform (last edition):

Resolved, That we are opposed to the policy of the General Government in squandering the public lands to provide homesteads for foreign paupers and convicts.

It will be observed that the K. N.'s only protest against squandering the public lands to provide homesteads for foreign paupers and convicts—they raise no objection to their being squandered in any one of the thousand other forms so constantly resorted to. Mark! they even limit their objection to a single particular description of squandering—"to provide homesteads;" and the restriction applies only to a particular class of foreigners—"paupers and convicts." So that, under this resolution, they could squander the public lands in a thousand ways, provided only, they did not squander them upon foreign convicts and paupers. This particular mode of plundering the Federal Government and squandering its resources, is the only one that receives their censure. All others are allowable.

Now, for our part, we are opposed to the policy of squandering the public domain upon any class for any purpose. We would not squander them either upon foreign paupers and convicts or upon native convicts and paupers. We would not squander them for homesteads, nor for any other purpose. We would not squander them at all. And this is the Democratic idea, as will be learned by reference to their platform. After reading the K. N. resolutions above, just examine the Democratic doctrine upon the subject, as expounded in the following resolution adopted by their State Convention recently held in Raleigh:

Resolved, That the public lands, being the common property of the United States, any disposition of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one or more of the States, or the squandering of them in donations to paupers and convicts, whether of native or foreign extraction, would be unconstitutional and unjust.

Read both resolutions, and judge of their relative merits.

Mr. Fillmore has returned to Rome from Naples. Mr. Cass was to entertain him at a splendid banquet, to which all the leading Americans in Rome, and the high dignitaries of the Church, were invited. Mr. Fillmore was to leave on the day after for Florence, Milan, and Venice. Marked attention had been shown the Ex-President by the Pope and the King of Naples.—London paper.

It is a droll circumstance, that whilst the Hindu party in the United States are pretending to be in actual bodily fear of the Pope, who is 3,000 miles off, their candidate for the Presidency is eating and drinking with him, and not the least bit afraid!

THE PROSPECT.

The New York Journal of Commerce, alluding to the great accessions to the Democratic party, as evidenced in the recent elections in the North and South, uses the following encouraging language:

"The immense gains of the democrats in our large cities and towns, and in those States where elections have been held this spring, although opposed by a combination of the know-nothings, republicans, and abolitionists, show very clearly which way the wind blows. A year ago, in each of the States alluded to—viz: New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—the democrats were defeated by an overwhelming majority. This year the combination against them has been more extensive and complete than before, yet in each case they press very closely upon the heels of their opponents. Until last year, there had long been an abolition or free-soil party, which neither sided with the democrats nor with the whigs. But, at the last two elections, they have fraternized lovingly with the other opponents of democracy; and the consequence is, that although the democrats, in each of the States mentioned, polled a vote nearly, if not quite, unprecedented, they are still slightly in the minority. But they now see the full strength of the enemy, and the amount of work to be done. All that remains is to go to it. And the opportunity is near."

A GOOD STORY.

It is related that a bear and its leader lately arrived, toward night, at a village near the city of Lyons, and the latter sought admission into the only inn of the place. They at first declined to admit the strange pair, not knowing where to place the animal, but he finally consented to receive them. The bear was placed in a pig-sty, and its occupant, a fat pig which was to be killed on the morning, was let loose in the courtyard. In the middle of the night cries of help proceeding from the pig-sty aroused the house, and the host, his wife and the servants at once ran to the spot. It was then ascertained that a thief excited by the splendid condition of the pig, had determined on eloping with it, and had entered the pig-sty with that laudable intention. The bear displeased at being suddenly awakened by this enterprising individual, rewarded him with a fraternal hug, which caused the would-be thief to cry out so lustily. The man was released from the paws of the bear, but only to be handed over into the hands of justice.

GERMAN ENDURANCE.—Those who grow weary under a sermon of over thirty minutes may profitably contemplate the long suffering of the German. A traveller writes of a Sabbath's experience in a village church near Hamburg. The forenoon service was only five hours in length, and the afternoon service four hours. The long prayer was over one hour; the explanation of a reading in Psalms was about an hour, and the sermon over two hours. The hymn was sixteen stanzas long, and eight lines to a stanza. The choir in the evening led their lights while singing, and then extinguished them. The preacher took his tea at 10 o'clock at night, and being asked by his guests if he was not fatigued, said he was not in the least.

RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by the Democratic State Convention held in Raleigh April 16, 1856.

We, the delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, deeming the present occasion a suitable one to re-affirm the well-defined principles upon which our organization, as a party, is based, do

Resolved, That we cordially approve and re-affirm the Resolutions of the Democratic National Conventions of 1844, 1848, and 1852, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

Resolved, That the public lands, being the common property of the United States, any disposition of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one or more of the States, or the squandering of them in donations to paupers and convicts, whether of native or foreign extraction, would be unconstitutional and unjust.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Kansas-Nebraska act, by which the Missouri restriction was repealed, and the people of the South left in their property, equally with those of the North, to the common Territories of the Union.—That in our opinion the doctrine of popular sovereignty is the true doctrine; that the people of the Territories, when they come to form their State Constitutions and apply for admission into the Union as States, have the right to determine for themselves the character of their domestic institutions.

Resolved, That we have viewed with admiration and gratitude the noble and manly stand taken by the great body of the Democrats of the non-slaveholding States, in behalf of the constitutional rights of the South, and we will cheerfully unite with them, as heretofore, in general Convention, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and to proclaim once more to the world the greatest principles of the Democratic party; and we pledge our zealous and united support to the nominees of said Convention.

Resolved, That we regard the Know-Nothing organization as corrupting and dangerous in its influence and tendencies. We congratulate the country upon its rapid decay. The contest for the Presidency, it is apparent, must be between the Democratic National party and the Black Republican; that a third party cannot strengthen, but must weaken the South in this contest; and that in a crisis like the present it is alike the interest and the duty of all Southern men to unite with that party which gives the strongest assurance, by its unity, its numbers, and its nationality, that it will triumph over the enemies of our constitutional rights, by whatsoever name called.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret, oath-bound political associations, and to intolerance and proscription on account of religious opinions, either by Catholics or Protestants, by legal enactment or at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That President Pierce, by his Inaugural address and subsequent State papers, and especially by the noble vindication of the constitutional rights of the States, contained in his last annual message to Congress, as well as by his uniform devotion to the constitution and his faithful enforcement of its obligations, has endeared himself to all true lovers of the country; and while we freely acknowledge, and proudly recognize, the abilities, the patriotism, and the sound principles of many other distinguished members of our party, we will give a cordial and united support to whoever may receive the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, we yet deem it due to FRANKLIN PIERCE, and to ourselves, to declare that he is our first choice for the Presidency, and that we should hail his nomination with the liveliest satisfaction.

Resolved, That we are proud of the reputation of JAMES C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy. We respect him for his experience and wisdom as a statesman, and cherish a strong affection for him as a man, on account of his amiable disposition and his many virtues; and that his nomination for the Vice Presidency would be gratifying to the people of North Carolina, and serve to bind still more closely together the national Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended, so as to extend to all free white men the same right to vote for members of the Senate as for members of the House of Commons; that we regard the plan of amendment by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly republican, as it is certainly constitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow-citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties, to its final triumph.

Resolved, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed, and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would, in the opinion of this Convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature, from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken, and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require, and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

Resolved, That our present system of Common Schools ought to be fostered, by the Legislature, and its efficiency increased, until the blessings of Education shall have been afforded to all the children of the State.

Resolved, That the course of Gov. Bragg has been such as to confirm and increase the confidence reposed in him, to reflect honor upon himself, and to promote the best interests of the entire State; and that with the fullest confidence in his triumphant re-election, we again present to the people of North Carolina as the Democratic candidate for Governor, THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton—a gentleman and patriot—a statesman fully tried and never found wanting.

Resolved, That a Democratic State Committee, to consist of ten persons, be appointed by the President of this Convention.

Resolved, That four delegates for the State at large, and four alternate delegates, be appointed by this Convention to represent North Carolina in the Cincinnati Convention.

Resolved, That two Electors and four Assistant Electors be appointed by this Convention for the State at large.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

HALIFAX, April 23.—The Royal Mail Steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, the 12th inst., arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

The steamboat Ericsson, the substitute for the Pacific in the Collins line, arrived at Liverpool at 5.45 on the morning of the 12th inst.

Captain Dunlop, of the British steamer Tartar, which went in search of the Pacific, had furnished a detailed report of his cruise to the Admiralty. His search was principally directed to the space between the fifty-fifth degree of North latitude, and 10.20 longitude. The two steamers searched separately. The Tartar having a strong South-East gale in her favor, proceeded as far West as 25 longitude.—Guns were fired every two hours during the night, and a vigilant look-out was kept during the day.

Unfortunately the search was totally unsuccessful. Nothing whatever has been seen or heard of the Pacific.—The Tartar passed many outward and homeward bound vessels, and spoke two. Capt. Dunlop is confident that the Pacific cannot be South of latitude 55, or else she must have been fallen in with. March 29th, the Tartar spoke the American ship Jacob Badger, from Calcutta for London, leaking badly. He pumped her out, and sent a midshipman and eight men to navigate her into port. The Tartar again put to sea to continue the search.

The steamers Ericsson and Persia reported nothing of the Pacific.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Post says the telegraph is constantly employed on the Italian question between Rome, Naples, Vienna, and Paris. Count Cavour's propositions having been referred to those Courts, and an answer received, France and England will make a decision.

The festival of the Penitentiaries continues.—Ali Pasha was to give a grand ball in Christian style. A banquet by the Emperor to all the Penitentiaries is appointed for the 12th. The Paris authorities state that a journal of the proceedings of the Congress is to be published. The Le Lord believes that the exchange of ratifications will be effected by the 20th.—The Commission of Austrian and Russian officers, to rectify the Moldavian frontier, are in Paris awaiting orders.

It is said that the Russian Penitentiaries proposed that Count Bull, Ali Pasha, and M. Bourquenez, should compose the Commission to definitely arrange the Moldavia-Wallachian Government; but the proposal was rejected, and persons who have not taken an active part in the Conference will be selected.

THE CRIME.

The dates received from Constantinople are to March 31st. The Russian palace, at present occupied as a French hospital, is being cleared for the return of the Embassy. The only news is the improved health of the French troops, both in the hospital and in the Crimea. It is now said that Austria, which has hitherto shown reluctance to evacuate the Principality, has yielded to the remonstrance of the Congress. The Turkish Government expresses anxiety to be relieved of the presence of the Allies, and says it is quite able to maintain internal order and the defence of the frontier, without the aid of foreign troops. The Divan is employed in planning for the creation of permanent garrisons at important points of the Empire.—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will continue as Minister at Constantinople. Omar Pasha is restored to favor, and resumes the command of the army of Anatolia.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A British order, in Council, raises the blockade of all the Russian ports and permits the free resumption of commerce in all articles.

The grand naval review, by Queen Victoria, of all the ships that can be collected, is postponed till the 22d or 23d instant, by which time the treaty of peace will be signed.

The Crimea Enquiry Commission continues its sittings. Lord Lucan was on trial.

Steamers are being fitted out to bring the army home from the Crimea.

FRANCE.—Expeditions against Madagascar and the Kabyles are decided upon. Permission will be sought to send troops through Egypt to the former, and the latter will serve as a cause of the Emperor's visit to Algeria, although he will not himself command the army. There is some speculation as to who shall be Minister to St. Petersburg. Marshall Vallant is spoken of for France, also Causabert or Bosquer, and General Marmora for Sardinia.

The Monitor contains the following:—In consequence of the unfavorable accounts from Paraguay relative to the treatment of emigrants, the French Government has suspended the granting of passports thereto, and colonists are recommended to wait until the situation of the foreigners there shall be placed under better regulation.

SPAIN.—Disturbances had occurred in Valencia respecting the conscription, and in consequence the city and province had been placed under martial law.

BELGIUM.—The Breadstuffs market were generally declining.

DENMARK.—Copenhagen advices state that the English Cabinet have officially notified the Danish Government of their refusal to agree to the capitalization of the Sound dues, and the determination of Great Britain to await other and more acceptable propositions. Russia and Oldenburg set the example a few weeks since. The question of the settlement makes no progress, and will probably stand over until it is seen what action the United States will take.

AUSTRIA.—A grand council of Bishops will assemble in a few days, to discuss the Concordat. The council represents twenty-nine millions of Catholics, Latin, Greek, and Armenian. The principal object of the council is to restore the clerical marriage contract according to canon law, and to reorganize the whole body of the clergy on fundamental church principles. The Concordat abrogates the lower clergy's right of appeal from the Bishop to the Emperor, and hence it is not popular with the inferior priesthood.

RUSSIA.—The naval armistice was officially published at St. Petersburg on the 7th of April. After ratification all ships seized will be released. The energies of the Russian Government are said to be now devoted to three objects.

[For the Pioneer.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, a report has been circulated that I participated in the trial of Spencer Sawyer to effect his release, I deem it due to myself and to my friends to say that such is a mistake. I had nothing to do with the trial whatsoever. Those who desire further satisfaction are referred to the counsel for the defence, viz: Messrs. Badger, Heath, Jones and Brooks.

It is exceedingly unpleasant to me that I should be under the necessity of bringing my name before the public in this connection; but however unpleasant it may be, justice demands that the error in question be corrected.

J. J. LANSDELL.

E. City, April 29, 1856.

P. S.—Editors living in communities where the above report has been circulated, will confer a favor by inserting the above note.

J. J. L.

[For the Pioneer.]

The Democrats of Chowan County are requested to meet the Democrats of this County in the Court House in Gatesville, at 3 o'clock, p. m. on Monday, the 19th day of May next, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the Senate of the next Legislature.

MANY VOTERS.

Gates County, April 21st, 1856.

Gough, the great temperance orator, in a recent speech, made these remarks:

"It was told me in England that it was necessary for a lady who wished to travel through Europe, to always be accompanied by a gentleman, to prevent her from all rudeness, and even actual insult. I told them that here, in the United States, a lady could travel from Maine to Louisiana, and be treated with the greatest politeness. [Applause.] Now, ladies, I have frequently noticed that when—especially in public assemblies—some of you have been offered seats, which, as a matter of courtesy, you should occupy, instead of politely saying, 'I thank you, sir, for your kindness,' you have dropped into a vacant seat, with apparently an offended air, as much as to say, 'You impudent puppy, you!' [Applause.] Now, ladies, the next time a gentleman offers you a seat, if you will only put on one of your prettiest smiles, and say, 'I thank you, sir,' depend upon it a man can stand all night, and never know he has any legs!"

LIFE'S DUTIES.—It must undoubtedly be the design of our gracious God, that all this toil for the supply of our physical necessities—this incessant occupation amid the things that perish—shall be no obstruction, but rather a help, to our spiritual life. The weight of a clock seems a heavy drag on the delicate movements of its machinery; but, so far from arresting or impeding those movements, it is indispensable to their steadiness, balance, accuracy. There must be some analogous action of what secures the clock and drag weight or worldly work on the finer movements of man's spiritual being.

The planets in the heavens have a twofold motion—in their orbits and on their axis; the one motion not interfering, but carried on simultaneously, and in perfect harmony with the other; so must it be that man's twofold activities round the heavenly and the earthly center disturb not, nor jar with, each other. He who diligently discharges the duties of the earthly, may not less sedulously—may, at the same moment, fulfill those of the heavenly sphere; at once "diligent in business," and "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."—Caird.

RIGHT LIVING.

To love and to labour is the sum of living; and yet how many think live who neither labour nor love.

What a gem-thought it is set in this quaint old Saxon! The first part of the sentence is a beautiful test for one's life, while the other is an equally sad commentary on the "living" of a great portion of humanity! And are not those twain, the loving and the laboring, the one "royal law" of the Bible, and do they not bring with them their own exceeding great reward?

Ye who seek after happiness, behold here is the key! This sitting down and folding up one's hands, and moping away one's life in a vain yearning after affection, will never do you any good.

Just step out of yourself, and live for and in others. Go out with a brave spirit into the world minister to the wants of humanity. Everywhere hearts are reaching out to you for help; everywhere bleeding hearts are needing the calm of sympathy and tenderness.

The little children want your smile, the old people want some comforting word; and the strongest and the best have their hours of weakness and of need!

Sir don't sit still, we pray you, for this is not living. But 'whatsoever your hands find to do, do it with your might,' with a true honest heart and purpose; and no matter how heavy may be the darkness of the night through which you are walking; the morning will rise, the flowers will bloom, and birds sing about you.—Arthur's Magazine.

SACREDNESS OF TEARS.—Dr. Johnson observes: There is a sacredness in tears. They are not a mark of weakness but of power. They speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues. They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, and of unspeakable love.

If there were wanting any argument to prove that man is not mortal, I would look for it in the strange convulsive emotions of the breast, when the soul has been deeply agitated, when the fountains of feeling are rising, and when the tears are gushing forth in crystal streams. Oh, speak not harshly to the stricken one, weeping in silence. Break not the deep solemnity by rule-launder or intrusive footsteps. Despire not woman's tears—they are what made an angel. Scoff not if the stern heart of manhood is sometimes melted to tears—they are what help to elevate him above the brute! I love to see tears of affection.—They are painful tokens but still most holy.

There is a pleasure in tears—an awful pleasure. If there were none on earth to shed a tear for me, I should be loath to live; and if no one might weep over my grave I could never die in peace.

The people of Nicaragua are very deficient in ambition and energy, and have a very decided objection to labor. As long as a man has sufficient to supply his immediate wants, he cannot be induced to work; but will devote himself to the passive enjoyment of swinging in his hammock and smoking a cigar.

NAPOLÉON'S SWORD.—The sword when by Napoleon Bonaparte at the battle of Marengo, Austria, in 1800, was purchased by Emperor Nicholas in 1850, just half a century after that eventful and bloody battle, for the enormous sum of thirty to a thousand dollars. To Nicholas, a sword worn by so distinguished a soldier, in a battle that lasted fourteen hours when victory varied on each side four times, in which sixty pieces of cannon were alternately won and lost, and finally carried by the French, possessed a value in his eyes that could not be estimated in dollars and cents. It was purchased and placed among other relics once possessed by Napoleon at different periods of his life, and collected by that distinguished Emperor. It is said the other relics, (diamonds, medals, and tokens of honor) are of great value, and may have entered largely into the motives of Louis Napoleon to war with his highness, the Autocrat of Russia. Could he possess them by the achievement of victory, he would doubtless feel that the inspiration of the captain, his uncle had truly descended upon him, and nothing short of the fame of all conquering Alexander would satisfy his ambition for glory.—Buffalo Express.

THE WAR.—The Richmond Enquirer thus sums up the results of the European war: "To sum up results: Sardinia, a ter exhaustingly its credit, is dismissed with a reprimand for its impertinent interference; the Ottoman Empire in Europe is overthrown, and Turkey has become the prey of its protectors; Great Britain has been outwitted in the cabinet, dishonored in the field, and degraded from its proud position among the nations of Europe; France has monopolized all the material advantages and military glory of the war, and is now indisputably the foremost Power of the earth; Russia is just what it was before, not diminished in its resources, nor disparaged in character, nor curbed in its ambition, but full of young life, irrepressible energy, and confidence in its own great destiny."

A LUCKY FELLOW.
The Rogersville (Tenn.) Times has the following: "A short time since a fellow from Buffalo Creek, Carter county, was imprisoned in Elizabethtown jail for burning a barn. The citizens of the place learning that he was from the neighborhood where the small-pox was raging, broke open the jail and turned him out, and then told him if he did not leave town in fifteen minutes, they would tar and feather him."

PROFITS OF FRUIT-GROWING.—At the recent meeting of the fruit-growers of Western New York, held at Rochester, it was the universal testimony, that the product of apple is more remunerative than any other crop raised in that section.—Several testified to the realization of from \$160 to \$150 per acre for apples. A gentleman from Oswego said that it was the estimate of the fruit committee in that county, that one acre devoted to fruit was equal to twelve with any other crop.

AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.—That is a beautiful figure of Windy's, in reference to our Constitution, where he says:

"Like one of those wondrous rocking stones raised by the Druids, which the finger of a child might vibrate to its centre, yet the night of an army could not move from its place; our Constitution is so nicely poised, that it seems to sway with every breath of passion, yet so firmly based in the hearts and affections of the people, that the wildest storms of treason and fanaticism break over it in vain."

A SAILOR'S IDEA OF THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER.—At the moment when, on the 14th of October, 1797, the British fleet under Admiral Duncan, and the Dutch fleet commanded by DeWinter, were about to engage, two sailors, passing by Admiral Duncan's cabin, saw him on his knees.

"My eyes, Jack!" exclaimed one, "what is the Admiral about there?"

"Praying!"

"Praying for what?"

"That the Lord give us victory."

"Well, now, that's a blasted shame."

We are well able to lick them ourselves. Besides give the beggars a chance!"

"SAM! SAM! SAM!"

Such is the heading of an advertisement just now familiar to readers of k. n. newspapers. It heralds Sam, or the History of Mystery, a "great national work of the history of Sam." Having fortunately come into possession of an advance copy, we hasten to lay it before a breathless public, in extenso:

Vol. I. 1854—55.

Here we go, up, up!

Vol. II. 1855—56.

Here we go down, down, down—!

Winchester Virginian.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.

The Castillon Mail, Hurrell, from Cadiz, for Harbor Breton, Newfoundland, out to Dartmouth, England, March 21: had lost her bulwarks, boats, caboose and received other considerable damage, in lat. 44 N., long. 48 W., and saw a quantity of wreck in the ice, doors, bulwarks, &c., which were thought to have belonged to the Pacific.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Townsend, the mail robber arrested a few days since by Col. Hughes, made an attempt to escape from the jail at New Castle, Delaware yesterday. He was shot at by the Sheriff whilst getting over the jail wall and severely wounded. He was recaptured and returned to jail.

Disturbance in Kansas.—The Military Called out.

Chicago, April 26.—A despatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, states that on the 22d Sheriff Jones, while attempting to arrest a man who was implicated in the late difficulties, was resisted by a body of 300 men. Governor Shannon had ordered the military to enforce the execution of the law.

DIED.

In Currituck Co. on the 22d of April, H. BARTON, aged 56 years.

NORFOLK MARKETS.

Bacon—Hams 12 1/4; H. 14 1/4; H. 15 1/4; H. 16 1/4; H. 17 1/4; H. 18 1/4; H. 19 1/4; H. 20 1/4; H. 21 1/4; H. 22 1/4; H. 23 1/4; H. 24 1/4; H. 25 1/4; H. 26 1/4; H. 27 1/4; H. 28 1/4; H. 29 1/4; H. 30 1/4; H. 31 1/4; H. 32 1/4; H. 33 1/4; H. 34 1/4; H. 35 1/4; H. 36 1/4; H. 37 1/4; H. 38 1/4; H. 39 1/4; H. 40 1/4; H. 41 1/4; H. 42 1/4; H. 43 1/4; H. 44 1/4; H. 45 1/4; H. 46 1/4; H. 47 1/4; H. 48 1/4; H. 49 1/4; H. 50 1/4; H. 51 1/4; H. 52 1/4; H. 53 1/4; H. 54 1/4; H. 55 1/4; H. 56 1/4; H. 57 1/4; H. 58 1/4; H. 59 1/4; H. 60 1/4; H. 61 1/4; H. 62 1/4; H. 63 1/4; H. 64 1/4; H. 65 1/4; H. 66 1/4; H. 67 1/4; H. 68 1/4; H. 69 1/4; H. 70 1/4; H. 71 1/4; H. 72 1/4; H. 73 1/4; H. 74 1/4; H. 75 1/4; H. 76 1/4; H. 77 1/4; H. 78 1/4; H. 79 1/4; H. 80 1/4; H. 81 1/4; H. 82 1/4; H. 83 1/4; H. 84 1/4; H. 85 1/4; H. 86 1/4; H. 87 1/4; H

